

POLITICS

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Colonel Daniel F.
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a in a section of
an announcement
February 10.—Editor
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NEL F. ARAB.

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GIA NOTES.

Lachlan McIntosh
tombstone was
brought up the name
of McIntosh. There
has been a dispute
to the exact
dates was buried.
1848.

keeping up his list
attendances are
Tatum, of Georgia,
and Dr. DeLoach.
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in Georgia, and
the race, is a popu-
lar. He represented
the legislature.

Atkinson's recent
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BUSINESS.

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had risen to dis-
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Educated in Italy
his rise in the church
was slow and tedious.
He was but little
known until he was
seated by the present
popes as an ablegate.
Notwithstanding his
slow rise, he has
made a wonderful
record and also many
enemies as well.
The nature of his
mission to America
naturally placed him
in a position that
would frequently be
misconstrued by his
friends and criticized
by his enemies. As
the pope ablegate he
was practically the
Pope of America and
with authority to settle
all questions that
arose in the church
and his decision final.
When he reached here
he made a tour of the
churches, especially
those located in the
west. His mission
was successful and the
work of restoring
quiet and order was
speedily accomplished.
He ruled with justice
and moderation, and
though many criticized
and condemned

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TWO CARDINALS
COME TODAY

Cardinal Satolli and Party Expected
This Afternoon.

A RECEPTION THIS EVENING

Cardinal Gibbons and Father Orban
May Accompany Him.

WILL BE THE GUESTS OF FATHER KELLEY

The Party Will Leave Friday Afternoon
for an Extended Tour of the
Principal Cities of the West.

Cardinal Satolli and party will arrive this
afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Southern
suburb from Washington.
It is expected that he will be accompanied
by Cardinal Gibbons and Father Orban.
The party left Washington yesterday, and
though indefinite information has been re-
ceived, it is supposed they will reach At-
lanta on the evening of this afternoon.
The party will be met at the train by
Father Kelley and a delegation from the
Catholic church, and will be taken to the
residence of Father Kelley, where the car-
dinal will be his guest.
Cardinal Satolli will be entertained this



CARDINAL SATOLLI.

Most Distinguished Representative of the Roman Church Now in
America, Who Will Arrive in Atlanta Today.

leaving from 6 until 10 o'clock by Dr. and
Mr. Ridley at their home.
The southern trip has been made for
several reasons, chief among which is to
attend the opening of the winter school in
New Orleans. This school is to be organ-
ized by the Catholic church of Louisiana, and
the cardinal has manifested much interest
in its success.
The mardi gras celebration will also be
seen by the cardinal and party, and then
a general tour of the southwest will be
made. The trip will consume several
weeks, and then the cardinal will return
to Washington.

Cardinal Gibbons, who is said to be a
member of the party, is now located at
Baltimore. Father Orban is librarian of
the Catholic Institute at Washington, and
is well-known in the south.
The trip through the south is to be made
quietly, and but little announcement has
been made. Father Kelley stated yester-
day that he had been informed of the trip,
and that the cardinal and his party would
be his guests while in the city, and that
they would be entertained at a reception
this evening by Dr. and Mrs. Ridley at
their home. Further than the fact that the
cardinal is coming and will spend a few
days in Atlanta, but little is known.
Information was received in the city yester-
day that the party would arrive in the
afternoon, but inquiries at the residence of
Father Kelley elicited the information that
the party had not arrived, but was expected
this afternoon.

The Party Leaves Friday.
The party will leave tomorrow afternoon
at 12 o'clock over the Atlanta and West
Point railroad for New Orleans. The ob-
ject of the southern trip is to be organ-
ized by the Catholic church of Louisiana, and
the cardinal has manifested much interest
in its success.
This school will open on the 16th, and it
is expected that the cardinal will partici-
pate in the exercises on the opening day.
The school has met with the liberal in-
dorsement of Cardinal Satolli, and he has
watched the work of the church in that
state with much interest and anticipation.
The cardinal will be present at the mardi
gras celebration in New Orleans, and will
witness the spectacle for the first time.
From New Orleans the party will make
a trip to the principal southern cities.
Rome will be made at Galveston, Santa Fe,
Los Angeles and other cities of the west,
returning to St. Louis, from St. Louis
the cardinal will return direct to Wash-
ington, and will begin preparations for
the trip to Rome in answer to the summons
of the pope.

Satolli as a Churchman.
Though the cardinal has only of late
enjoyed the rank of cardinal, he is long
regarded by the church of which he
has risen to distinction and fame in the
past decade.
Educated in Italy and an Italian by birth,
his rise in the church was slow and tedious.
He was but little known until he was
seated by the present pope as an ablegate.
Notwithstanding his slow rise, he has
made a wonderful record and also many
enemies as well.
The nature of his mission to America
naturally placed him in a position that
would frequently be misconstrued by his
friends and criticized by his enemies. As
the pope ablegate he was practically the
Pope of America and with authority to settle
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and moderation, and though many criticized
and condemned

Spot Cotton Quotations.
Atlanta—Quiet, middling, 7c.
Liverpool—In buyers' favor;
4 1/2d.
New York—Holiday.
New Orleans—Easy, middling, 7c.
The New York and Chicago markets
were closed yesterday on account of legal
holidays.

RAY OF HOPE
FOR HARRY HILL

The Penitentiary Advisory Board Recom-
mends His Pardon.

HAS GONE TO THE GOVERNOR

The Board Has Investigated His Case
Very Fully.

THEY VISITED HIM IN CAMP AT CRAMER

Were Told Favorable Stories Concern-
ing His Deportment as a Convict
at the Camp.

The state pardon board unanimously
recommends the pardon of Harry Hill.

The Hill case has been under considera-
tion for several days and a decision was
reached yesterday. The members of the
board were inclined to be exceedingly re-
ticent about their action because their re-
commendations must go to the governor,
but it is a fact that he will be advised to
turn the well-known Atlanta man out of
the penitentiary.

Some time ago an effort was made to se-
cure the pardon of Hill and strong influ-
ences were brought to bear in his favor.
It was urged that the pardon be granted
on the score of ill health, and there was
testimony to indicate that Hill, since his
confinement, was not in as good health as
he was before.

But these efforts failed. Governor At-
kinson gave the case careful consideration
at the time and his decision was adverse to
Hill.

That decision, however, was based en-
tirely upon the showing submitted to him,
and, as stated, that showing was principal-
ly with regard to Hill's physical condi-
tion.

The case, as it will come to him for con-
sideration again, will be a different one.

The board bases its opinion on the ground
that in the estimate of the members who
have considered the case carefully from
all points, Hill has already
served a sufficiently long term to expiate
his crime. In other words, that he has
been sufficiently punished.

The recommendation of the advisory
board or advisory joint committee, for
that is what it is, does not necessarily
mean that the governor will grant the
pardon. The committee has made recom-
mendations in a number of cases and in
some of these the governor has granted the
pardons advised, but other cases are held
up for his own consideration.

What will be the fate of Harry Hill, it is
impossible, of course, to say, but his
chances for freedom seem brighter than
since his incarceration.

It is needless to recall the circumstances
of Harry's arrest, the sensational trial
which followed and his sentence to the
penitentiary. It has served him well for
three years as a convict. He has had
strong and influential friends throughout
the state to urge his pardon, but whether
the pardon board would have been influ-
enced by the original papers in the case or
not is not known.

It is probable that this recommendation
will result in another hearing before Gov-
ernor Atkinson at some time in the future
when the whole case will be gone into.
The recommendation of the pardon com-
mittee is certainly an important step in
Hill's favor. It is the first step toward
freedom and his chances are better now
than they have ever been.

The members of the committee refused to
discuss the case last night, but they did
deny that they had decided in favor of
Hill's pardon.

Governor Atkinson said that the matter
had not reached him yet and did not in-
tend to take any action until the papers
came from the committee.

THE ZINC REMOVED.

RESERVE POLICE ALARM BELL
TAMPED WITH.

The Fire Yesterday Was Not Attend-
ed by the Reserve Police Because
the Alarm Bell Didn't Ring.

Some one about the police station has
been tampering with the electrical alarm
instruments in the police reserve room.
An effort is being made to ascertain who
removed the zinc from a cell of the battery,
preventing the alarm bell from ringing yester-
day.

About 1 o'clock yesterday an alarm of
fire was turned in from box 28. The alarm
bell at the station house rang and an offi-
cer quickly pushed the alarm bell which
rang a bell on the third floor of the building,
where the reserve police sleep when on
duty. Three officers are always held in re-
serve to go to fire and answer other ur-
gent calls. When their services are needed
a button is pushed in the station house of-
fice and a loud ringing bell arouses the of-
ficers.

By the act of some one in removing the
zinc in the battery which operates the elec-
tric bell in the reserve room the officers on
duty yesterday were wakened by the alarm
which failed to respond to the call, be-
cause the bell did not ring to arouse them.
They were asleep and after waiting five
minutes for them the fire wagon picked up
other officers and went to the fire. The
failure of the reserve men to answer the
supposed ringing of the bell brought about
an investigation and the fact that the zinc
had been removed was brought to light.

Officers Luck, Branan and Christopher
were on reserve at the time and they were
sleeping in their room. All state that the
bell did not ring and in searching for the
trouble it was discovered as stated. The
officers knew nothing about the failure of
the bell to ring until they were pulled out
of bed after the wagon had gone. It is
supposed that some one not wishing to be
disturbed by the ringing of the bell re-
moved the zinc.

MR. SAUNDERS'S FUNERAL.

Burial of the Late Secretary of the
Chamber of Commerce.

The funeral services over the remains of
the late Henry G. Saunders will be held
this morning at 11 o'clock.

Rev. John McCormick, pastor of St.
Luke's church, will conduct the services
which will be held at the house and the
grave. The interment will be at West-
view cemetery.

The board of directors of the Atlanta
Chamber of Commerce will attend the fu-
neral in a body. Those who will act as
pallbearers are: Messrs. S. P. Woodson, J.
G. Oglesby, C. S. Kingsberg, V. V. Bul-
lock, T. J. Kelly and W. F. Westmoreland.
The funeral will be from the residence,
No. 15 Highland avenue.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND Coughs
use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Like all
really good things, they are limited. The
genuine are sold only in boxes.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

SOCIAL, CRIMINAL, RELIGIOUS
AND OTHER HAPPENINGS.

Some Local Happenings of a Day
Gathered from Many Sources
by Constitution Reporters.

Died of Heart Failure.
Mr. E. P. McCowan died very suddenly
of heart failure yesterday morning at 9
o'clock at his residence, 172 Luckie street.
Mr. McCowan was a machinist and was in the
employ of the Winthrop Machine Company
up to the time of his death. Yesterday
morning he went to work at his usual
time, 7 o'clock, and soon afterwards, feel-
ing a little sick, went home, where he died
at 9 o'clock. His funeral will occur next
Friday. The time and place of interment
will be announced later.

Little Robert Stephenson Buried.
The funeral of little Robert J. Jr., the
three-weeks-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J.
Stephenson, who died Tuesday at the resi-
dence of his parents, 25 1/2 Whitehall street,
occurred yesterday afternoon from the resi-
dence at 3 o'clock. The interment was at
Westview cemetery.

Miss Clarkson's Remains Still Here
The remains of Miss Clarkson are still
in the parlors of the undertaking estab-
lishment of John F. Barclay. No arrange-
ment has been made for her funeral as yet.
Mr. Barclay received a telegram from
W. D. Beem, a relative of Miss Clarkson,
yesterday morning, saying that he would
arrive tonight from Kansas City, and that
it is supposed that he will make all ar-
rangements for the funeral. It will be
remembered that Miss Clarkson died at the
Bridge hotel last Monday. She was en-
gaged to be married to a young man who
died of heart failure at the same time.

For the Worth of a Cow.
Mr. T. T. Alexander is suing the Atlanta
Consolidated. The cow was killed while
being driven out of town to graze by a lit-
tle boy. It was during the exposition and
the cow was crossing a street out about
Eleventh street, when a Consolidated car
struck her and knocked her about thirty
feet. Judge Orr, before whom the case is
being tried, has heard all the evidence and
will give his decision today.

A New Firm Organized.
The firm of Peabody, Dunwoody & Haugh
was organized yesterday afternoon. The
firm is composed of Messrs. Miller Bros.,
C. H. Peabody, J. M. Dunwoody and
George Haugh. The business of the new
firm will be conducted in the building occu-
pied by the late firm of Miller Bros. and
the capital stock has been placed at
\$75,000, \$15,000 of which is furnished by Mil-
ler Bros. The gentlemen composing the
firm are well known and have been en-
gaged in the dry goods business for many
years.

Judge Clark Better Yesterday.
Judge Richard H. Clark was some better
yesterday than he was the day before, and
his condition is much more favorable. He
was able during the day to sign several
papers and also to entertain a number of
visitors. The fact of the change in his
condition being for the better will be pleas-
ant news to his friends who have been sol-
licitous in regard to his health.

Cargile's Funeral Today.
The funeral of Mr. Cargile will
occur this afternoon at 1 o'clock from the
Bethlehem church on Auburn avenue. The
interment will be at Southview. Cargile
died Tuesday at his home on Whitehall street,
Clark street, of inflammatory rheumatism
yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The re-
mains were shipped to Macon by C. H.
Swift & Co. for burial.

Land Sale Today.
Under an order of the Fulton superior
court, granted December 18, 1895, there will
be sold today at auction at noon, that piece
of property known as the "Baker street
property." The property will be sold by Mr.
S. B. Turman, who is trustee for Mrs. J. L.
Young, W. E. Young, Jr., and H. C. Young.
The property is a very valuable one and
will no doubt bring a high price.

He Is Ill.
Edwin Immanuel, of the family home
on Peachtree at Baker street, his mother,
who has been in New York for some time,
received a telegram yesterday morning tele-
graphing notifying her of her son's illness.

Will Meet Today.
The finance and ordinance committees
will meet jointly this afternoon to take up
the Maddox ordinance, changing the tax
license for sale of cigarettes and cigar-
ette material.

PIKE COUNTY FOR REED.
Republicans Meet at Zebulon and
Select Reed Delegates.

The big man from Macon won a victory
in Pike county yesterday. It was the work
of W. A. Pledger, of Atlanta, who is doing
hard work for his party in the state.
The delegates to the convention were con-
sidered once to be very nearly evenly
divided between Reed and McKinley, but
the present speaker of the house, Reed,
has secured the support of the show-down
in the county of Pike.

Reed is winning in some counties, while
in other counties McKinley carries all the
Republicans and all the sentiment with him.
The special from Zebulon reads:
"Zebulon, Ga., February 12.—(Special).—
The republicans of Pike county have here-
today and through the influence of W. A.
Pledger, who was present, selected Reed
delegates to the district convention."

MRS. E. E. RUSSELL DEAD.
A Bright Young Man of Twenty-Three
Passes Away.

Mr. E. E. Russell, son-in-law of the
Queen and Crescent Company of Chicago,
died suddenly at the residence of Mr. C. E.
Boeswick, 41 West Calhoun street, last night
at 10 o'clock. He had been sick two weeks
with pneumonia.

Mr. F. W. Russell, of Chicago, his father,
was notified immediately and will arrive in
Atlanta Friday morning and will take the
remains to Chicago for burial.

Mr. Russell was twenty-three years old.
He was a bright young man.

"Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man."
.....WEARERS OF.....

MOORE'S SHOES

Are proclaimed as persons of judgment,
good taste and economy.

JOHN M. MOORE 30 Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA.

NO PLACE FOR HER

An Unfortunate Woman Left Helpless,
Stricken by Fatal Disease.

DESERTED BY HER FRIENDS

Dora Frank Locked in a Lunatic's
Cell at the Police Station—Re-
fused at the Hospital.

Stricken by the hand of fatal disease,
deserted by former friends and thrown
helpless in the care of those who have
no interest in her, Dora Frank, a woman
of the town, occupies a lunatic's cell at the
police station. A life of dissipation has
last week ended her constitution, and besides
a wandering mind, the woman's last days
are being made miserable by the gradual
march of a disease with which the skill
of the physician cannot successfully com-
bat.

The unfortunate outcast was taken to the
prison Monday night for safe keeping.
Since then her condition has become more
desperate and it appears that she is to be
left to eke out a miserable last few days
without proper care. Turned away from
the hospital by reason of the fact that no
isolation ward is provided for patients of
her kind, she is left in a dreary cell with-
out proper medical and other attention,
although the police are doing everything
possible to make her comfortable.

Tuesday night Captain Henry Jennings
endeavored to have the woman removed to
the Grady hospital, but the authorities
there declined to receive her as a patient
because she is suffering from an infectious
disease. The hospital has only a small
room or two for patients suffering from
infectious diseases, and they are at present
occupied by patients suffering from
measles. On that account and the fact that
the city has not provided an isolation ward
at the hospital, no place could be secured
for the sick woman, and she is left to
cast about as a helpless creature.

Crying and pacing her cell in agony the
woman is spending her time, cursing those
who she claims brought her to a life of
shame. Crazy by continued dissipation,
she is a subject fit only for an asylum.

Yesterday the effort to secure a place at
the hospital for the woman failed, and the
matter reached Mayor King during the
day. Dr. Brewster sent a physician to the
police station to investigate the case and
decide whether the sick woman could not
be taken to the hospital without endan-
gering the lives of the other patients there.
The case was referred to Dr. Cooper,
of the medical staff, and he conferred
with the mayor about it. As a last resort
the police endeavored to get the friends of
the woman to rent an isolated room and
place her in it, but nothing was done in
that direction. Two or three men who live
on Broad street near the woman's
room until she was arrested, will try to
get a place for her this morning. The wo-
man is unable to walk and is unable to
do any work, and she is unable to care for
some one to care for the Frank woman.

When the woman was first locked up Dr.
Harris was called in and prescribed for her
as best he could, but notified the police
that she should be placed in the hospital
or where she could receive constant atten-
tion. Little can be done for the unfortunate
at the police station, and unless she re-
ceives attention promptly she must die.
Her health is broken and she is penniless.

The story of the life of Dora Frank
would cast a gloom over the life of her
friends and relatives if known to them.
It is said that she came to Atlanta
several years ago from Stillwater, Minn.,
where she lived with her people, then a
handsome woman, and was well known to
many of the city people.

Her real name is not Frank.
She claims in her delirious talks that she
was persuaded to come to Atlanta by a
circle of friends who were in good
man now living here after a time she was
deserted and left on her own resources and
from then she began a life of dissipation.

THE PASSING THROG.

Messrs. T. M. Foley, S. A. Foley and W.
T. Moore, of Columbus, passed through
yesterday on their way to Washington,
where they are to appear before the com-
missioners on rivers and harbors. They will
ask for an appropriation for the Chat-
tahoochee. One of the delegation represent-
ing the city council and another the board
of trade. A delegation from Appalachicola
is in Washington wrestling with congress.
No definite sum has been suggested by Col-
umbus, but it will probably be about \$100-
000. Columbus wants better facilities for
her steamboat traffic.

Mr. Clarence Knowles left last night for
a trip to Florida.

Savannah was represented in Atlanta yester-
day by Hon. Pope Barrow, P. W. Mel-
drim, J. R. Saussey, George W. Owens, S.
B. Adams, T. P. Ravenel, Walter LaRoche,
Walter Harridge and T. M. Cunningham.
These gentlemen came up to argue
cases before the supreme court which was
on the eastern circuit yesterday.

Editor Alex W. Willingham, of the Car-
terville News, was in Atlanta a few days
ago and now his semi-weekly advertising
columns are full of notices of his paper.
He is getting out an excellent paper twice
a week.

WILL MEET TODAY.

The Police Association Will Transact
Important Business This Morning.

The regular monthly meeting of the Po-
lice Relief Association will be held in the
police commissioners' room at the station
house this morning. President Manly and
Secretary Lockhart have issued a notice
to the members to be present. Several mat-
ters of importance will be taken up, among
them the case of ex-Patrolman Hudson,
who is under a charge in the state courts.
The officers are endeavoring to raise a fund
to assist Hudson in his trouble.

New Hats.

We've just received our spring shapes in
Dorothy Hats. You'll want one as soon as
you see 'em.

A. O. M. Haydon

HATTERS AND HATTERMAKERS,
15 WHITEHALL.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

TALK AND WORK.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMITTEE DID BOTH YESTERDAY.

Mr. Day Got Through Some Lights,
Though Not a Member—Oakland
To Be Illuminated.

"Let there be light," said Mr. Tolbert,
chairman of the electric light committee,
to that body yesterday when it was in
session considering a number of petitions
for street lights.

Unless the general council refuses the
reports the committee will submit next
Monday, there will be more light.

The members of the committee, Mr. Tol-
bert, chairman; Mr. Miller, Mr. Mayson
and Mr. Hutchison, were gathered around
the table when Mr. Harper, city electrician,
opened the batch of papers which were
presented for an early meeting. They have
general council and referred to the committee.
The only member of the committee not
present was Mr. Maddox, but Mr. Day,
the senior member of the third ward, sat
in Mr. Maddox's chair.

It was a large number of petitions for
arc and incandescent lights, with as many
resolutions directing work that Mr.
Harper, the electrician, spread upon the
table before the committee.

Mr. Harper read the papers one after an-
other and each one was discussed by the
members of the committee. Mr. Day chip-
ping in quite freely during the several dis-
cussions. In all

LESSEES' TRIAL LIVENS UP A BIT

Yesterday Produced Much Interesting
Testimony Against Lessees.

TESTIMONY OF THE CONVICTS

Tell About the General Condition of
Things at Cole City.

HOW THE CONVICTS ARE WORKED ON SUNDAY

Dr. Bush Proves To Be an Observant
Witness—Relates His Observations
at the Camps Visited.

The governor's special court waxed lively
yesterday.

It was the lessees' worst day. The trend of the testimony was to the general treatment of convicts. Men who had served as guards and convicts at Cole City related many irregular things about that camp. The ill effects of ducking were shown, as well as the lack of bathing facilities; insufficient clothing was shown; and there was also uncleanliness and faulty sanitation.

Dr. Bush, principal physician of the penitentiary, was the important witness of the day. He told about taking six sick men from work at Camp Bartow; about taking a number of men from work for lack of sufficient clothing at Steele's camp in Worth county, and about the lack of hospitals at many of the camps. He told how he ordered stopped what he designated as the "brutal and unnatural process of punishment known as ducking."

Much other testimony as to the general treatment of convicts was brought out. The court will resume at 9 o'clock this morning, with Dr. Bush on the stand. The prospect is that some lively proceedings will follow.

Brutal Use of the Lash.

M. C. Purcell was the first witness introduced for the state yesterday. His testimony was rather damaging. Questioned



HON. W. C. ADAMSON,
One of the Attorneys for the State in the
Lessees' Trial.

by Colonel Hammond he stated that he was thirty-five years of age and had been employed at the convict camp from time to time. He was last employed as a guard.

In November, 1885, he left the camp at Cole City.

Colonel Hammond asked the witness if he had ever seen a convict punished by means of the strap. The witness replied that he had. He had been familiar with the camp discipline since the mines were first opened. He had seen the prisoners whipped by John M. Boring, Colonel Post, Colonel Wells, Captain Cox and other superintendents. Different men had been in charge of the whippings.

In this connection the witness described the strap that was used in punishing the convicts. The strap was made of leather and this was attached to a wooden handle by means of a nail. The handle was about eight inches long and the strap something over a foot long. The pain inflicted by this instrument of torture was excruciating.

"No Moss on My Back."

The witness stated in reply to a question put to him by Colonel Hammond that Captain Cox had been the superintendent of the camp for about two years, as well as he remembered.

Questioned in regard to the superintendent's fondness for expressive English the witness replied that he had seen the convicts frequently indulged in expressive epithets. On several occasions his language had been offensively profane.

One Sunday afternoon Captain Cox went over to Battleground mine and told the convicts that he had to have some coal, said Purcell. Failing to respond to his orders as rapidly as he desired, Captain Cox flew into a rage and jerked out his whip and lashed the back of the view of the convicts.

"Do you see any moss on my back," exclaimed the superintendent, as he addressed the convicts. "Thereupon he laid the whip on the back of the convicts and continued to whip them until they were in a vertical position. The witness further testified that Captain Cox told the convicts that he made no difference to him whether it was Sunday or not. He said that he was as foolish about serving God," exclaimed the superintendent, according to the testimony of the witness. "You must serve me. I'm not a sage and I don't care for your image. The only God is no better than a wooden image."

The witness was present when Captain Cox made use of this language.

Concerning the lack of clothing of the convicts at the camp, much improvement could be made in both. The life of the prisoners was extremely hard and was not calculated to make them better men.

The Captain's Purpose.

Here the direct examination came to a stop and Colonel Hammond resumed his seat. In reply to a question from Mr. Burton Smith the witness stated that no women or children were present at the time Captain Cox made a display of his person and commanded the convicts to serve him instead of God.

"Did he not pull out his shirt for the purpose of showing the convicts that he was not afraid of them?" inquired the attorney, "and regardless of this fact that he was able to work?"

"That may have been in his mind," replied the witness, "but he didn't say that. He said there was no moss on his back."

"In regard to what Captain Cox said to the convicts about worshipping him instead of the real God, don't you think you are mistaken about that?"

The witness replied that he knew what he was talking about.

"Didn't he tell the convicts not to put their faith in wooden gods, referring to the convict preachers, but to put their faith in the only true God?"

"No, sir. He wanted the convicts to work on Sunday and he told them not to be afraid of God, as he was nothing more than a piece of wood."

discharged on account of imbibing too freely.

"Have you any grudge against the superintendent?" asked Mr. Smith.

"None," replied the witness. "I can't say that I admire him specially, but I have nothing against him."

On being further questioned the witness stated that Captain Cox had made him pay rent for a piece of property which he had occupied free of charge for six years. He told Captain Cox he would pay rent provided he would give him a job at the camps. This was done. No further questions were put to the witness and he was allowed to come down.

Life in the Mines.

Ben Smith was the next witness put on the stand. He testified that he was forty-

seven years old and had been employed at the mines for a number of years. He had the strap used frequently on the convicts and the punishment inflicted upon them was something terrible. He thought this instrument of torture would weigh about two pounds.

The witness testified that he had been employed as a foreman in the mines. Life in the mines was dangerous, as it was often necessary to lie in water and an atmosphere was heavily charged with impure gases. In this connection the witness explained how the convicts worked in the mines. The subterranean passages were too small for a man to stand up erect in and he was compelled to take a crouching position. The witness came down from the stand and illustrated, by lying down on the floor, exactly how the pick was used. He was expelled to take a crouching position. The witness came down from the stand and illustrated, by lying down on the floor, exactly how the pick was used.

Senator McGarrity Sworn.

Senator McGarrity was the next witness put on the stand. His testimony was strong and convincing. He was a member of the senate sub-committee appointed to visit the camps at Marietta and Alexander.

The camp at the latter place was in a very bad condition and the convicts were miserably treated. The witness said that he saw the convicts being whipped by John M. Boring, Colonel Post, Colonel Wells, Captain Cox and other superintendents. Different men had been in charge of the whippings.

In this connection the witness described the strap that was used in punishing the convicts. The strap was made of leather and this was attached to a wooden handle by means of a nail. The handle was about eight inches long and the strap something over a foot long. The pain inflicted by this instrument of torture was excruciating.

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exceedingly painful. The pouring of the water usually lasted for about ten minutes and after the punishment was over the prisoner was completely dazed. The witness further testified as to Sunday work at the camps.

Costello, a Blood-Thirsty Italian.

On the cross-examination the witness stated that one of the prisoners who was punished in this way was a young Italian. His name was Costello. He was sent to the penitentiary for murder and was considered to be a dangerous character.

"Didn't he try to kill a prisoner with a short instrument of some kind?" inquired Mr. Smith.

"I believe he did."

"Wasn't that why he was punished by Captain Cox?"

"Perhaps was."

"Didn't it take five men to hold him down?"

"I can't say exactly. Several men were about at the time."

The attorney asked if it wasn't true that Captain Cox always stopped the pouring of water as soon as a prisoner became quiet. He replied that such was the case and that prisoners were punished in this way only for some rebellious or criminal offense. The witness had never been punished in either way, but thought he would prefer the water to the strap.

Colonel Hammond asked if the Italian was not in the hospital that day. The witness replied that he did not know, but he didn't think he was at work in the mines.

"If he was not at work in the mines," asked Colonel Hammond, "then where must he have been?"

"In the hospital, I suppose."

Mr. W. H. Rowland was the last witness who testified during the morning session. He was sixty-three years old and had lived for many years in Atlanta. He was a guard at the mines for several months last year. He explained the condition of things at the camp and said that gambling was very common among the prisoners. He thought the convicts had enough bread, but could not say as to the meat. He testified as to the food and clothing of the prisoners and his testimony was very much in keeping with that already introduced.

Rowland Carried Letters.

Witness Rowland, the last to testify at the morning session, recalled with rather startling results at the beginning of the afternoon session. A great many questions were asked Rowland as to the sanitary condition of the camp at Cole City. He answered them all to the general effect that the sanitation was bad. The bread was bad. He had seen gambling among the guards. The place was not clean.

Mr. Burton Smith surprised the witness when he took up the cross examination. "Mr. Rowland," said the attorney in his blandest way, "did you ever take a letter out of a camp for a convict?"

"After a full minute's hesitation, Rowland said, 'Yes.'"

"Didn't you take a letter away from you when you left last?"

"Yes."

"Wasn't it a letter from Palmer, a white convict?"

"Yes. I carried one for Palmer." Evidently the witness was greatly surprised at the turn of the questioning.

"You didn't show it to any one—Captain Cox or anyone else?"

"No."

"And don't you know that Palmer is the worst convict in the mines, a desperate character who has given the authorities no end of trouble?"

"I have heard that he was a bad man."

"Yet you carried a letter from him in violation of the prison rules—do you know that such an act is dangerous. Where did you mail the letter?"

"I brought it to Atlanta and mailed it."

"Yes; I brought one for Smith, the convict who swore yesterday."

"You brought a letter for Smith, too? Didn't you know it was wrong?"

"You know you were doing a dangerous thing?"

The witness said he hadn't thought of it as being dangerous.

Patterson Tells His Story.

A slender man, genteelly clad in black and with a bright pin shining in his tie, a clear complexion and a big mustache, very black. He created a great deal of interest as he walked to the stand.

He created something of a stir when he told who he was. He said he had lived in Atlanta six or seven years with the exception of a period spent at Cole City. He was sent there on the charge of assault with intent to murder, having cut his wife's throat. Being asked to state the circumstances, he said he found her at Grand Park with Representative Dodge, of Milton, at night and had cut her throat. He was released by pardon nearly three years ago.

He told of the prison fare at Cole City. He said the bread was abominable. It was cooked in a great vessel for 120 convicts at a time; he had called it "killed-dried bread." He said a leather strap was used for punishment. The strap was made of leather and was about eight inches long and the strap something over a foot long. The pain inflicted by this instrument of torture was excruciating.

He said that he had seen gambling among the guards. The place was not clean.

Dr. Bush on the Stand.

The portly form of Dr. E. B. Bush, principal keeper of the penitentiary, next ascended the witness stand. For over an hour the doctor examined the stand and was still being examined when the court adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

Dr. Bush told about the disinfection of the camp and the treatment of the convicts. He said that he had seen gambling among the guards. The place was not clean.

A Young Convict Guard.

A young convict guard by the name of Lanier was the next witness introduced. He testified that he was seventeen years of age and was connected with the Dade coal mines during the months of June, July and August, 1885. He had seen two prisoners ducked. The punishment was

diseases it was liable to produce death; in other cases dangerous illness. He had never seen the ducking, but his twenty-two years' experience as a physician taught him the danger in the practice.

He was questioned at length concerning the hospitals at the various camps. At several of the camps which he mentioned there were no hospitals and no provision for caring for the sick. At more than one camp he had ordered men from their work on account of illness. At Steele's camp, in Worth county, he had ordered several men from the work who were insufficiently clothed.

At Bartow camp he had ordered several men to the hospital from the work on account of their being too ill to work. There was complaint at Cole City on account of lack of clothing. At Steele's camp, twenty-three men had complained that they had no coats and no clean clothes. At Crawfish Springs the whites and blacks slept in the same room, separated only by a thin wall. The physician in charge at Bartow had told him that Mr. Julius Brown had ordered him to recognize no dress save his uniform. There were no surgical instruments and no arrangements for caring for the sick or wounded at Bartow. He had broken his arm there the other day and there were no instruments to perform an operation, and no cotton batting that could be used. He strongly disapproved of the bread at Cole City. It was "killed-dried bread."

He had purchased a lot of spoiled meat. Clothing was also short at Crater. The prisoner was not included among the camps which charges had been brought. No notice had been given that the charges were being made. It was unfair and unjust to them that they were brought. Evidence should be admitted against them. He said that he had seen gambling among the guards. The place was not clean.

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SPOKE THEIR MINDS IN LETTERS

Some Straightforward Correspondence
Presented to the Court Yesterday.

SOME INTERESTING LETTERS

Mr. Julius Brown Writes Plainly to
Dr. Bush, Penitentiary Physician.

HE WANTED ORDERS TO COME TO HIM

And Ordered the Men Under Him To
Recognize Orders from None
of the Officers.

A harmless looking bunch of papers which Judge Adamson quietly unrolled from a mass of documents on his desk and which Colonel Hammond presented to the governor's court of inquiry in the last hours of the afternoon session, created the liveliest breeze which has stirred the proceedings of that dignified body.

The parcel comprised a series of letters from the pen of Mr. Julius L. Brown, Judge Joseph Turner, principal keeper of the penitentiary, and Dr. E. B. Bush, principal physician of the penitentiary.

The letters raise a broad issue, upon which the governor will finally have to pass, and which bids fair to play a big part in the present investigation.

The letters all grew out of the ability of the writers to express themselves in plain terms when it comes to making a contested position known.

The letters were introduced as evidence in the case by Judge Adamson and Colonel Hammond. Others will be introduced to-day and it is altogether possible that Mr. Brown will introduce some which he has and which will cut a figure in the trial.

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MARRIAGE A FAILURE

Eighteen Divorce Suits Tell the Tale of Blighted Lives and Blasted Homes. HUSBANDS AND WIVES AT OUTS

The Jury in the Villard Case Returned a Verdict Yesterday of One Dollar and Costs of Case.

The clerk's office has been deluged with a large number of petitions for divorce—a larger number than was ever known for the short space of time in which the suits were filed.

Eighteen divorce suits have been filed since the first of the present month and eleven of the cases were filed yesterday and the day before.

It would seem that Atlanta is becoming the Chicago of the south in the divorce as well as other industries.

Mrs. Mattie Cross sues for a divorce from her husband, J. R. Cross, charging him with cruel treatment and neglect.

On the same grounds Mrs. Corinne White wants to be legally separated from her husband, Mr. Abraham White. She alleges that he was not as faithful in the discharge of his duties as he should have been and she seeks redress in the courts.

Thomas A. Chandler brings suit for divorce against his wife because she is not faithful and did not perform the duties of a true and loving helpmeet.

Allen Cox wishes to be allowed to spend the remaining days of his life away from his wife, Mrs. Mattie Cox. He claims that she has been derelict to the confidence and trust he placed in her as his wife.

Mrs. Lydia Brooks charges her husband, W. E. Brooks, with using profane language in her presence and of brutal treatment received at his hands. She claims that he was not the loving husband which she thought him to be and does not care to live with him longer.

In her petition she charges that he cursed, beat and abused her and in addition to this was a habitual drunkard.

Mrs. Eleanor Gibbs has ceased to love her husband, because he has been untrue to his marriage vows and has frequently beaten and cursed her, while she was performing the duties of a loving and affectionate wife. She wishes to be totally divorced from him and prays that the court grant her petition.

Mrs. Georgia Whitsett wishes a divorce from Mr. Samuel J. Whitsett because he has fought her on several occasions and she fears bodily harm. She charges him with drinking to excess and believes she would be happier if she lived alone and was not burdened with his presence.

These Desire Single Blessedness. The following suits have been filed for divorce: Mary Cooper vs. Albert Cooper, E. C. Chandler vs. Mamie Chandler, Maggie McClelland vs. A. L. McClelland, Emma Bradley vs. C. G. Bradley, J. M. Abernathy vs. Fannie C. Abernathy, Solomon Warren vs. Nellie Warren, Mrs. L. M. Coolege vs. F. H. Coolege, Annie Marsh vs. Henry Marsh, R. L. Rockwell vs. Daisy Rockwell, Nettie McDade vs. William McDade, and Eliza Treadwell vs. Richard Treadwell.

A Small Verdict Found. A verdict was reached yesterday morning in the case of the Villard Coal Company against J. F. Beck. The jury found a verdict of one dollar and costs of the case in favor of the plaintiff.

The case has been on trial several days. Some time ago it was reached a verdict in favor of the defendant, but after three days the jury declared a mistrial and the case was set for hearing at a future date. The case was again called early this morning in the same court and was concluded yesterday.

The Villard Coal Company sued Mr. Beck, the manager of the Troy steam laundry, on account of his refusal to pay a balance due. Mr. Beck acknowledged that he had made a contract with the Villard Coal Company for the erection of a number of signs throughout the city, but said that the number had not been placed on the signboard and that the Villard Coal Company had allowed the Troy steam laundry to use the same signs which was found to him.

The agreement was that 100 signs were to be placed in the city by the Villard Coal Company, for which Mr. Beck was to pay \$100. Mr. Beck stated that the signs were not erected as per agreement and that he had not received the value of the contract from the advertising.

Though no announcement has been made by the Villard Coal Company it is probable that an appeal of the case will be made, as a recent decision of the supreme court has ruled that it is necessary to give a verdict to be greater than the amount of the costs. In this case the verdict was but one dollar, while the costs of the case are more than ten times that amount.

NEW OFFICERS NAMED. Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. Holds Its Annual Meeting.

The ladies' auxiliary of the railroad Young Men's Christian Association held its annual meeting at the department rooms yesterday afternoon and transacted considerable business of importance. The election of officers was held which resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. W. S. Gaar; first vice president, Mrs. C. S. Evans; second vice president, Mrs. H. C. Underwood; secretary, Mrs. F. M. Hardin; treasurer, Mrs. Zack Martin; chairman of committees: refreshments, Mrs. C. S. Evans; entertainment, Mrs. H. C. Underwood; reception, Mrs. W. S. Gaar; visiting, Mrs. W. A. Waggoner; decorating, Mrs. Mattie Gaar; properties, Mrs. W. H. Gregory; finance, Mrs. D. G. Wylie.

These officers and chairmen constitute the executive body of the auxiliary. They will meet in the parlors of the rooms next Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock to arrange the several standing committees.

This excellent corps of workers assures the future success of the noble work they have in hand.

Among other things it was decided to hold a series of home sociables and entertainments in aid of the plant fund to place the plant on a permanent basis.

February 21st. A delightful parlor entertainment will be given and dainties to please the palate will be passed.

Mr. W. A. Waggoner, secretary of the department, requested the opening of homes for cotillions and dances and a number of places were immediately offered.

This important work will soon be taken up.

The ladies enter upon the work of 1896 with an enthusiasm that gives assurance of enlarged usefulness.

THE MONARCH BRAND SHIRTS ARE GUARANTEED GOODS

TO LOAN. On gold, watches, jewelry, pianos, etc., at 10% per month. No interest on cash.

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AGREEMENT TOO STRONG.

Traffic Men Predict That the Joint Association Will Break.

Traffic men down this way say that the Joint Traffic Association will not hold together six months. The trouble with the new association is that there seems to be no elasticity about it. The Grand Trunk in connection with Chicago-St. Paul roads cut grain rates 6 cents and its competitors are raising a big protest. The Grand Trunk says that it reserved the right to do this. The board of control has not done anything and the other lines will not stand still and see business taken away from them.

The old agreement of the Southern Railroad and Steamship Association was about as good as anything of that kind that has ever been agreed to. It does look now as though the new agreement among the great trunk lines of the country will not stand amount to much after all the parade, even though the courts do not smash it.

The Southern's Earnings. The Southern's gross earnings for the week ending February 7th show an increase of \$9,865 over the corresponding week of 1895. The statement for the first week of this month is as follows:

1896. 1895. 1896. 1895. Gross earnings, \$346,132; last year, \$336,267. Increase, \$9,865. July 1st to February 7th, \$12,261,619; last year, \$11,473,254. Increase, \$788,365. The increase for the month of January this year over January, 1895, was \$7,853.

The Alabama Great Southern showed a decrease last month of \$7,928 from January, 1895, but for the seven months from July 1, 1895, to January 31st there was an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year of \$2,446.

Railway Notes. The Southern Railway Association has opened an office at Fitzgerald, the Grand Army of the Republic colony in Irwin county.

T. J. Golden, who has been the leading counsel for the Vandallia in Illinois, has been appointed general counsel for the system with his headquarters at Terre Haute.

President William Davis, of the San Antonio and Gulf, has resigned.

Fred J. Jones has been elected president of the Little Miami and Henry C. Winter secretary.

C. V. Lewis, assistant general freight agent of the Little Miami, has resigned.

South Carolina's railroad commissioners were paid \$1,700 salary, their pay having been cut.

The Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West was sold to the Jacksonville and Quincy engine hauling four cars made a run last week of eighty miles in seventy-one and one-half minutes.

The Santa Fe has made a cut of 10 per cent in salaries of heads of departments at the Kansas Pacific.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is said to be working on a plan to consolidate all the lines of the system in south and west New Jersey.

The Kansas railroad commissioners for 1895 makes the total income of the year show a net decrease as compared with 1894. The total income was \$10,000,000, while the operating expenses were reduced less than \$2,000,000. Only two of the twenty-six roads making reports to the board paid a dividend and these were very small. Thirteen of twenty-four were in the hands of receivers.

C. A. Roux has been appointed ticket agent of the Kansas Pacific at New York. He was formerly ticket agent of the New York and New England.

President M. J. O'Brien, of the Southern Express Company, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way from New York to New Orleans.

The Atlanta and West Point road announces the appointment of a traveling passenger agent with headquarters at Atlanta.

The Mardi Gras travel is picking up. Yesterday the limited from New York for New Orleans was reported to have left for New Orleans and the passengers got off here to spend a few days.

Charles Murray, who has been appointed first vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio, says that he has received a great many offers to travel with him.

The impression seems to exist, he says, that his old friends and acquaintances, and he adds that he will make very few stops on his tour.

The manager, to stay. He has been with the road for twelve years. He was born in Chicago and came to Baltimore with "Bob" Garrett.

The Big Four and the Chicago, Hamilton and North Western are having the number of trains between the two cities and eight would be ample to do the business.

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SUIT FOLLOWS DEATH

Mrs. Guerry Wins \$25,000 from the Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

SHE FILED SUIT YESTERDAY

Her Husband Was Killed Last Week by the Train Near East Point as He Was Walking the Track.

Suit has been filed against the Atlanta and West Point railroad for \$25,000 by Mrs. Mary H. Guerry, whose husband was killed by the limited vestibule of that road on February 8th.

Mr. Guerry was walking on the track near East Point, when he was struck by the train and instantly killed. He was not mutilated, as the front end of the pilot was the only piece of the engine which struck him, and instead of his body being crushed beneath the wheels of the train, it was thrown high into the air and fell beside the track.

Mr. Guerry had frequently made a practice of walking out to East Point from the barracks, as he was not well and did this for exercise. On the day of his death he came into the city early in the morning and spent the day. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he went out to the barracks on the electric car and started for his home in East Point down the railroad track.

There are two tracks running parallel and he was walking on the track on the left hand side. As he reached a small station near East Point he noticed a freight train approaching from the west, and he stepped to the other track in order to allow the freight train to pass. Just as he stepped upon the right hand track the limited vestibule of the Atlanta and West Point railroad came thundering down upon him.

The result, it is claimed, was running very fast. There was no way in which the engine could be stopped before he was struck. Mr. Guerry probably never saw the train until it was too late.

The vestibule rushed upon him and threw his body high into the air. The body fell between the tracks and death was instantaneous.

The petition of Mrs. Guerry charges that the Atlanta and West Point road was to blame for his death, as the train was running too fast and no signals were blown by the engine and the engineer should have blown his whistle, as it was upon a public road crossing where her husband met his fearful death. Mrs. Guerry is represented by Arnold & Arnold.

A Receiver Appointed. The business of the Atlanta Dairy Company was yesterday placed in the hands of a receiver on a petition presented Judge Richard H. Clark.

The petition was brought by Attorneys Rosier & Carter, at the instance of the creditors of the company. Mr. Edmund Scott was named by Judge Clark as a temporary receiver and he was instructed to assume charge and control of the affairs of the company and to use the same for the interests of the creditors.

Judgment for the Plaintiff. In the case of the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works Company vs. Charles G. Eckel, a judgment was taken in favor of the plaintiff in the amount of \$125.45.

The case occupied a portion of the day in the city court and the city court and a large number of attorneys watched the final outcome of the case.

The Record of Two Days. Monday and Tuesday were two of the busiest days ever known in the office of the clerk of the superior court.

During the two days there were six hundred suits were filed and the number is without a precedent in the history of the office.

The clerk of the court said that there were about two hundred suits and complaints were filed by the attorneys.

EVERY OFFICER EXPECTED. A Called Meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary This Afternoon.

A called meeting of the officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The following ladies are requested to be on hand: Mrs. C. S. Evans, president; Mrs. W. S. Gaar, treasurer; Mrs. H. C. Underwood, secretary; Mrs. F. M. Hardin, treasurer; Mrs. Zack Martin, chairman of committees; Mrs. C. S. Evans, refreshments; Mrs. H. C. Underwood, entertainment; Mrs. W. S. Gaar, reception; Mrs. W. A. Waggoner, decorating; Mrs. Mattie Gaar, properties; Mrs. W. H. Gregory, finance; Mrs. D. G. Wylie, secretary.

These officers and chairmen constitute the executive body of the auxiliary. They will meet in the parlors of the rooms next Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock to arrange the several standing committees.

This excellent corps of workers assures the future success of the noble work they have in hand.

Among other things it was decided to hold a series of home sociables and entertainments in aid of the plant fund to place the plant on a permanent basis.

February 21st. A delightful parlor entertainment will be given and dainties to please the palate will be passed.

Mr. W. A. Waggoner, secretary of the department, requested the opening of homes for cotillions and dances and a number of places were immediately offered.

This important work will soon be taken up.

The ladies enter upon the work of 1896 with an enthusiasm that gives assurance of enlarged usefulness.

THE MONARCH BRAND SHIRTS ARE GUARANTEED GOODS

TO LOAN. On gold, watches, jewelry, pianos, etc., at 10% per month. No interest on cash.

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company supporting Miss Morris, headed by J. M. Colville, a well-known leading man, is said to be made up of first-class actors and the engagement will doubtless prove a great dramatic treat.

Other Coming Attractions. The latest melodramatic success, "The Bowers Girl," will be seen at the Grand next Monday and Tuesday night with Tuesday matinee. The play has been highly spoken of by the press and seems to have made quite a hit. The company is headed by Clara Thropp, an exceedingly clever actress, who has been seen here before.

Willard Spencer's latest comic opera success, "The Princess Bonnie," will be seen at the Grand next Wednesday and Thursday. The opera is said to be a better one than the same author's "Little Tycoon" and Mr. George L. Smith, representing the company, is now in the city.

GOT A SECOND WARRANT. George Brown's Sister Was Bent On Avenging Wrongs.

With an eye single to the punishment of Mamie Ivey, George Brown took out the second warrant against the woman who stabbed her brother yesterday. It was taken when that dark-complexioned female was behind the bars at the Fulton county jail awaiting trial on a warrant charging her with the same offense as the second one.

Yesterday the trial of Mamie Ivey, charged with stabbing George Brown, a ten-year-old negro boy, for testifying against her brother at police court, came up in Judge Fouts' court. As everything was not ready to proceed with the trial, by agreement among the attorneys, a few witnesses who could not come back today were examined and the case was continued over until today. It was the second time it had been brought on for trial, the prosecutor, Mamie Brown, did not understand the matter.

As the excused witnesses walked out Mamie went to some one present and asked what had been done with Mamie Ivey.

"They have turned her loose," said some one to whom Mamie applied for information relative to the disposition of her sister. "She is as free as you are."

Mamie Brown was at once that that court was not of justice as its name implied. Had not her little brother, not old enough yet to be fined by Judge Calhoun, been approached in a dark alley at night by two negro women? Had not that little brother also been slashed literally to pieces by the sharp knife of two negro women in a dark alley? Was all this not true when they were all together in the street?

She hurried from Judge Fouts' court to another justice—Judge Bloodworth.

Here, in another court of justice, Mamie Brown, two years ago the same punishment of a crime, the very incentive of which was revenge, took out another warrant, with a solemn oath, against Mamie Ivey.

The latter individual was at that time in jail awaiting trial on the first warrant, which is still pending before Judge Fouts. A second warrant will probably be dismissed.

WILL CARRY IT FURTHER. Probable That the Soldiers' Home Will Go to the Supreme Court.

The Soldiers' Home is still in litigation. About seven years ago the home was built by the confederates of this county. It was erected as a home for indigent ex-confederate veterans, but no disabled soldier ever occupied it. The home was sold to the state and the state sold it to the city of Atlanta and paid for the soldiers, the money having been raised by subscription.

About a year ago the trustees of the home asked permission of the superior court to sell the home as it was a burden to them to keep up the insurance policies for it while it was standing unoccupied and not paying a cent in any way. When the trustees appeared in court H. S. Underwood and others of the Atlanta Land and Improvement company, appeared and asked that the trustees be not allowed to sell the property. They claimed that they donated the land upon which it was built with the understanding that a soldiers' home be built and used for nothing else except a soldiers' home.

Both sides employed attorneys to represent them and after a trial before Judge H. S. Underwood a decree for the sale of the home.

The decree was passed on the 17th day of last December, and on the 13th day of last month Colonel W. T. Moyers, attorney for H. S. Underwood, presented a motion for a new trial, which motion will be heard at the spring term of the superior court.

To the Supreme Court. No matter what may be the result of the hearing of the motion for a new trial, the matter of the sale of the Soldiers' Home will undoubtedly go to the supreme court, as either side will carry it there if defeated in the superior court. Colonel Moyers said yesterday that he would certainly carry the case to the higher court if his motion for a new trial did not prevail in the superior court, and if it did prevail and he lost again. The case will, if it goes to the supreme court, be carried over for six months longer.

VISITORS' NIGHT. An Open Night at the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium Tonight.

Tonight will be visitors' night at the Young Men's Christian Association

